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SECURITY INFORMATION

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INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY China

SUBJECT Airfield Installations in Communist China

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(LISTED BELOW)SUPPLEMENT TO
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1. In mid-March 1952 conditions at Mukden airfields were as follows:

- a. Yuhung Airfield, approximately two miles northwest of Huangkut'un (123-22, 41-48); is about two miles long and one and one-fourth miles wide, with 2 runways, both one and one-fourth miles long. There are 12 underground oil dumps at the southwest edge of the field and 6 camouflaged warehouses at the northeast edge. The field has fair radar and night flying installations, 9 anti-aircraft batteries, and 3 searchlight units. Capacity is for 500 planes. There were 200 planes at the field, including 60 jets.
- b. The Hunho Airfield has been a special base for the Soviet Far East Air Force since May 1951.
- c. The Tungt'a Airfield was repaired by the Chinese Communists during the summer of 1951. In mid-March 1952 it was being used as a training base for Chinese Communist air cadets and paratroopers.
- d. At Peiling Airfield the Chinese Communists have built 2 additional runways, 5 more warehouses, and 7 more underground oil dumps since May 1951. By mid-March 1952 there were 5 camouflaged warehouses and 5 oil dumps at the field, and in the area surrounding the field, which was occupied by 2 battalions of garrison troops, there were 6 sets (sic) of searchlights and 10 anti-aircraft gun positions. About 125 planes were at the field.

2. The Liaoyang (123-12, 41-16) Airfield, approximately two miles southwest of the Liaoyang railroad station, is about two miles long and one mile wide. In early March 1952 there were 8 gasoline dumps, 4 camouflaged store-rooms, hangars, a radio station, 6 anti-aircraft batteries, and 5 searchlight positions at the field. There were 130 planes, including 40 jets. Approximately 20 planes were landing and taking off daily. Capacity is for 400 planes. The field was occupied by one battalion of garrison troops.

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3. In mid-February 1952, there were approximately 100 Chinese Communist jet fighter planes at Ts'angk'ou (120-24, 36-12) and Nukuk'ou (120-24, 36-16) Airfields near Tsingtao. Some of these planes flew night training missions on 17 February. Power-controlled anti-aircraft guns have been installed around both of these fields. These guns were manufactured at the Kiev arsenal in the USSR and have an effective range of approximately one mile. All of the gunners are graduates of the Chinese Communist special army group school at Chiamussu (130-21, 46-49). An undetermined number of Soviet technicians are at the fields as advisers.

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